THE BEAVER ARGUS
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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

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Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

AFTER THE STORM.

Along the shore, along the shore,
Wane hushed is now the tempest's din,
Except the sullen muffled roar
Of breakers rolling slowly in,
A woman toward the sea-line dark
Turns, as she walks, her tearful eyes:
"I see no sail, no boat, no barque—
Alas! alas!" she weeping cries.

Along the shore, along the shore,
The fisher's wife still hurries on,
And scans the tawny ocean o'er,
Still heaving though the storm has gone.
Last night, the gale that fiercely blew
Loud sought and against the window pane;
She could not weep—ah! well she knew
What barque was on the angry main.

Along the shore, along the shore,
Where roll the waves with ceaseless din,
The Fisher's wife shall see no more
The red sailed dugger coming in.
Alas! where for the dark sea-line
The sky from ocean doth divide,
The barque lies swallowed by the brine
A score of fathoms 'neath the tide!

Along the shore, along the shore,
Though dark how grief the mourner hears
A voice that whispers, "Weep no more,
For I will wipe away thy tears;
Vain is the tempest's wrath, and vain
The billows' rage with ruin fed;
The lost one I will bring again—
The sea shall render up the dead!"

Along the shore, along the shore,
That skirts the everlasting main,
How oft we weep what never more
The waves of Time bring back again!
As while years rolling boom the dirge
Of hopes long swallowed by the brine,
How oft a fruitless search we urge,
And vainly scan the dark sea-line!

Miscellaneous.

Letter from South Carolina.

RANDOLPH STATION, Dec. 24, '64.

DEAR J——: You are perhaps not aware that the Beaufort District of South Carolina is composed entirely of Islands. The principal ones are *Port Royal, Hilton* Head, and St. Helena, with a great number of smaller ones. Beaufort, on Port Royal, is the chief town of the District. These Islands pass under the general name of Port Royal. The are fully occupied by the U. S. government, and on them there are between fifteen and twenty thousand contrabands, natives of these Islands and a group lying east of these and bordering on the main land.—These are Edisto, James, and other smaller ones which the government possesses, but has not fully occupied. It is on these, and similar islands belonging to Georgia, that the far-famed sea-island cotton is raised. These islands occupy a space which at one time was probably semi-circular shape.—They are great sand beds, not more than from five to ten feet above high tide and the ground is always moist a few inches below the surface. The healthiness of this District, back from the coast, is probably owing to the decay of the heavy growth of vegetation which they produce, and the heat of frost as a purifier. I have never seen such heavy fogs as we have here this month, and soon after sunset the precipitation of moisture is so great that there is a continual dropping of water from the leaves of the evergreen trees. This continues sometimes till near noon, but generally the fog clears off soon after sunrise. Evergreen trees prevail here, as live-oaks, yellow pines, cedars, palmettoes and magnolias. Sycamores and locusts are cultivated for ornamental purposes. The fruits are figs, peaches, oranges and blackberries. The banana is grown in yards, but the season is too short to perfect its fruit.

This is a beautiful country, but man has been degraded. Perhaps I told you before that the original white population is entirely gone, and the country occupied by the Freedmen. We find these very ignorant; they know little but to work with the hoe, and raise cotton. Still we are convinced that this ignorance is not for want of native talent, but the want of cultivation and opportunity to develope.—They are exceedingly anxious to improve. Some of the older ones think they cannot, but are desirous that the younger ones shall; and they are wise enough to fear idleness may grow with book learning, and this they know will not do for them, as they look on labor as their birth-right; and we think if they are judiciously trained there is now a good prospect of there rising in our country an intelligent class of laborers who are not ashamed to work. And now that their bonds are broken, and they feel themselves to be men, their gratitude to the government knows no bounds.

Let me say here that philanthropists need to see that they do their share in solving this problem of *human freedom;* for these people are in one sense a part of our nation, and as such will yield a powerful influence for good or evil. The idea of colonizing them will explode as their value as a laboring class comes to be more generally and fully understood. Suppose now we could colonize them and undertake to settle all this vast territory with laboring emigrants from Europe, where would be the gain? Two or three generations would have to pass away before such could be acclimated and could adapt themselves to the culture of this soil. But here now we have already a people physically adapted and ready, as soon as permitted, to take hold and bring out the resources of this region; and these States, under a system of free labor, will soon equal the other sections of our country, and the commerce of the South will then equal the same extent of any section of the Republic. Perhaps you will say the South is called the wealthy part not. This has not been the fact according to the population; but the wealth being centered on the few, and these being the rulers or minds with whom we came in contact, we at the North were accustomed to think of all being comparatively so, because the masses with ourselves were more equalized in regard to property.

Of another thing I wish to speak—the *docility* of the freedmen. I cannot think the African race is docile, as we often hear it remarked. Long oppression has made them *submissive;* but this is not their characteristic, and docility is no more natural to them than to other races, and this time will prove. As to their capacity for intellectual improvement, it is ordinary, no doubt; many will be found above mediocrity, but these will be the exceptions, and not the general rule.—We do not think them a metaphysical people; they now give but little evidence of it, and can be taught better by comparison than argument. Yet another generation or two may prove to be different, as culture improves and occasion developes talent, just as soil must be cultivated and the season favorable, that the fruit may have all its spirit and flavor. We are all educated by our surroundings, and these people have had nothing to inspire them, and no alternative but to submit.

There is now a great stirring of the people in behalf of the Freedmen, and many proposed plans to promote their elevation. This is truly as it should be. But let me ask, are we as we should be, carefully seeing that a corresponding care is taken that all of our own race are cared for?—all of those of our own native-born, and all of those who seek our hospitable shores to find homes where they may be free from oppressive rule? These are of the things that we must not, in our great zeal for Freedmen, overlook. Charity must, or should, begin at home—but not end with the beginning.

But I have wandered from my subject, and the digression reminds me of an anecdote with which I will introduce my next letter.

We are all in good health; our schools are prospering, and the teachers are encouraged. Our address is Beaufort, South Carolina, in care of Dr. W. J. Randolph. We will be glad to hear from any of our friends, and answer any questions proposed about our work. Yours, etc.,

MARGARET E. SLENTZ.

AN ERECT POSITION.—A writer on health very justly condemns the habit of lounging, which a large number of persons indulge, as injurious to health. He says: "An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than is generally imagined. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious, whether in the sitting, standing or lying posture, whether sleeping or waking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children become slightly humpbacked, or severely round shouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit or stand, or walk or sleep in a crooked position than a straight one, such person may be sure his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

[REPORTED FOR THE ARGUS.]

BEAVER COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting at New Brighton.

The Institute convened in the School Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, '64, at 10 o'clock, a. m., pursuant to a call of the County Superintendent. Supt. J. I. Reed, President, in the chair.—The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Breckinridge, of Rochester. Owing to the absence of the Secretary, the minutes of the last meeting, at Beaver, were not produced. On motion, a Committee was appointed to perfect a permanent organization. After a few minutes' deliberation, the Committee reported as follows:

President: J. I. Reed;
Secretary: Geo. M. F. Fields;
Ass't Secretary: J. H. Dungan;
Treasurer: Miss S. A. Platt;
Executive Committee: Messrs. Reed, Wallace, Eakin, and Misses Breckinridge and McMinn.
Com. on Resolutions: Breckinridge, Fields and Dungan;
Com. on Music: Mr. Dungan, and Misses Kennedy and Tucker;
Com. of Entertainment: Misses Perrott, White, Kennedy and Tucker.

On motion, report of Committee received and adopted.

Dr. Breckinridge moved that the Institute hold a morning, afternoon and an evening session. Adopted.—Prof. Anderson of New Lisbon, Ohio being present, was solicited to address the Institute. The gentleman arose and gave a very interesting account of the rise and progress of popular education in Eastern Ohio. The speaker spoke very encouragingly of their schools, and attributed the marked advancement in education to the teachers' well organized Institutes and Associations. After some further remarks on the best method of conducting Institutes, the meeting adjourned.

Tuesday Evening.—The Institute was called to order by the President. Opened with prayer. After the reading and the adoption of the minutes of the former session, the Executive Committee announced that Dr. Breckinridge would lecture on "The origin of alphabetic writing and the science of vocal culture." The Dr. consumed three-fourths of an hour in a very able and learned discourse in tracing the origin and the subsequent developments of alphabetic writing, closing his remarks with some practical reflections on the importance of vocal culture, an exposition of the elementary sounds, and the high estimation in which the subject should be entertained by every intelligent teacher.—After some remarks by Supt. Reed, the Institute adjourned to meet Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Institute met agreeable to adjournment. Prayer. Reading and adoption of minutes. After some promiscuous business, the Chairman announced the following subject: "A systematic method of teaching Penmanship." The discussion was opened by Prof. Fields. The speaker insisted that in order to be successful in teaching this branch of education, the teacher should have some system by which he should be governed. All the letters were readily deduced from a few arbitrary or conventional principles. The pupil should be required to *form* the letters agreeable to those principles on the black-board before permitted to use the copy-book. After explaining the *modus operandi* of conducting a recitation in this branch of education, the speaker left the stand for remarks by the members of the Institute. On motion, Profs. M'Clintock and Aikin of New Castle were elected Honorary Members of the Institute. On motion, adjourned.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Dr. Breckinridge of Rochester, opened the discourse on the "Effects of the moral and religious character of the teacher." The Dr. took decided grounds in favor of the position, that it was not only necessary for the teacher to be a moral, but also a truly religious man, assuming that every one who enters the profession of teaching with proper motives, must be strongly imbued with a love towards his fellow creatures; and that this element of love springs only from a heart that cherishes christian principles. The religious character of such a teacher will leave its impress on those whom he has under his care and that it is beyond the power of calculation to estimate the good which such a teacher wields in the elevation and civilization of his race.

Prof. McClintock followed by remarking that the great aim and object of all teaching should be the elevation of pupils not only intellectually, but also, and preeminently in the cultivation of their moral natures. Enforcing his remarks by many apt illustrations, and demonstrating in various ways how this can be accomplished by the moral and religious teacher.

Prof. Aiken closed the discussion, asserting that the influence of the teacher over his pupils for good, was in proportion to the degree of responsibility he felt towards them.

Recess of 10 minutes.

Prof. McClintock drilled a class in Mental Arithmetic. Criticised by members of the Institute. Adjourned.

Wednesday Evening.—Institute called to order by President; minutes read by secretary and approved; roll called; the members making known their attendance by repeating mottoes. The chairman announced as a topic for discussion—"What are the elements of success in our schools?" Discussed by Messrs. Wallace and Aikin, Supt. Morrison, Lawrence co. and Dr. Breckinridge. After which the audience was highly entertained with some very excellent vocal and instrumental music by a class of young ladies and gentlemen. Lecture—subject, "Truth," by Prof. McClintock.

Recess of 10 minutes.

Prof. Fields opened a discussion on the best method of imparting instruction in the elementary sounds and was followed by Supt. Morrison. Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.

After the usual devotional exercises, Prof. Aiken occupied the lecture stand and demonstrated the "Principles involved in the mechanical operations of 'Fractions,'" criticised by Messrs. Morrison, Reed, Fields and Miss McMasters. Mr. Dungan who was assigned to the duty of drilling a class in reading being necessarily absent, Supt. Morrison took the stand and opened a discussion on "How to make the school room healthy and attractive." The gentleman remarked that among many ways conducive to health in the school room he would mention—First, proper ventilation; Secondly, cleanliness of the part of pupils and cleanliness on the school room; thirdly, comfortable seats and desks, and, lastly, physical culture, such as light gymnastics. As to making the school room attractive, he would urge on the teacher the necessity of making recitations agreeable and pleasant by asking and having asked many questions, suggested by the subject matter under consideration; again, by ornamenting the school room and manifesting taste in the arrangement of maps and other auxiliaries of a well conducted school. Exhibit kindness toward pupils and sympathise with them in the difficulties they encounter in their studies and at all times cause them to feel that you are interested in them, and finally, be earnest and devoted to the greatest cause of education. The speaker was followed by some excellent suggestions on the subject by Misses McMasters and Pettit, and by Revs. Critchlow and Breckinridge. After some remarks by Supt. Reed, the meeting adjourned.

Thursday Afternoon.—Supt. J. I. Reed in the chair. Mr. Dungan being present, drilled a class in reading, afterwards read a selection in order to illustrate certain principles of elocution; criticised by members of the Institute. Rev. J. D. Glenn, by request, followed in some very excellent practical remarks on the necessity of correct instruction in this branch of common school education. Prof. James D. Stevenson of Pittsburg occupied the lecture stand and discussed the synthetical method of teaching Primary Grammar. The hour for the discussion of "The best method of securing government in schools" having arrived, the subject of teaching primary grammar was postponed until the morning session. Supt. Morrison said: In order to secure government in schools, the teacher in the first place, should be gratified for his work; that he should have complete control of himself before he attempts to govern others; have a fixed determination to succeed; discharge impartially all the duties of the school room; have decission of character; combine firmness with kindness; study the disposition and character of each pupil; secure the co-operation of parents; and finally exercise his own judgment in all matters pertaining to the school room. Several other gentlemen participated in the discussion. Music by class. On motion, Mrs. Gantz, Prof. Stevenson, Revs. Critchlow, Jones and Glenn, were elected Honorary members of the Institute. Adjourned.

Thursday Evening.—Prof. Stevenson resumed his lecture on Grammar and practically made known his method of imparting instruction in this important branch of education. After music by the class, Rev. J. D. Glenn delivered an address before a large and respectable audience of teachers and friends of popular education. The delivery of this speech occupied some thirty minutes, and was an eloquent appeal in behalf of the teachers vocation. On motion adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The exercises opened as usual with prayer—the reading and approval of the minutes and calling of the roll. The chairman announced "The best method of imparting instruction in Geography," as a topic for discussion. Prof. Fields, after a few remarks on the nature of the study, proceeded to exhibit the utility of outline maps in imparting instruction in this branch of education; insisting upon the necessity of pupils locating, by means of the maps, that which they had previously prepared for recitation. A large number of the teachers present explained their methods of hearing recitations in this study. The discussion was of general interest and many valuable suggestions were thrown out by the speakers. Recess of ten minutes, after which the subject of Orthography occupied the attention of the Institute until the hour of adjournment.

Friday Afternoon.—The committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by sections:

WHEREAS, the Profession of teaching is one of the most responsible positions in life, and, WHEREAS, all other professions have their institutions in which they are prepared for the respective duties of their calling,

Resolved, Therefore, that it is absolutely the duty of every teacher to read professional works, and avail themselves of the superior advantages of Normal School instruction.

Resolved, That as an Institute we heartily approve of the efforts which are now being made to establish a Normal School in this Normal District, believing that such an Institution would in an eminent degree conduce to the educational prosperity of the District and in a brief time supply our comparative destitution with talented and efficient teachers.

Resolved, That the teachers, members of this Institute heartily sympathize with the agencies being employed to restore the national Union, pledge our united co operation by every honorable and feasible means to sustain the national integrity.

Resolved, That our kind regards in connection with the expression of our thanks be tendered to the ladies of New Brighton for the musical entainment with which we were favored, thereby contributing a large proportion of the interest and attractiveness of the occasion which called us together.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the citizens of Fallston and New Brighton for the kindness and hospitality of which the members of this Institute have been the recipients during their sojourn in their midst.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the school Directors of New Brighton for the use of their School Hall during the several sessions of this Institute, and also for the generosity they displayed on the occasion.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Breckinridge, Prof. E. C. McClintock and Rev. J. D. Glenn, for their several addresses delivered before this Institute, also, to Stephen Morrison, Supt. of Lawrence co. Prof. Aiken and Prof. Stevenson for rendering important service in conducting the exercises of the Institute.

In view of the difficulties with which teachers have to contend in consequence of inadequate compensation and the difficulty being greatly augmented by the increased expense of every commodity, therefore,

Resolved, That as an Institute we would respectfully solicit the attention of School Boards to the imperative necessity of granting such increase of salary, as in their unbiased judgments, is demanded by the necessities of the case, and proportionate to the self denying, self sacrificing and arduous labors of the teacher. Supt. Morrison took occasion to say, while the vote was pending on the Resolution relative to the Professional training of Teachers, that it was a subject of vast importance to teachers—ministers of the gospel and their theological seminaries—lawyers, their law schools, and the time had now come when an enlightened sentiment demanded schools of instruction for teachers. The time was at hand when every teacher shall be required to procure a license from some established Normal School, before he or she is permitted to enter upon the duties of teaching, and the sooner teachers avail themselves of the benefits of these Institutions, the better it will be for them as teachers, and for the great cause of education. The speaker spoke in very flattering terms of the Edinboro Normal School, which he had visited and could cheerfully recommend it to all who contemplate remaining in the teacher's profession. Supt. Reed said on resolution relative to the establishment of a Normal School in this Normal District, that the subject was of great importance to the citizens of Beaver co. There were strenuous efforts being made by interested individuals to secure the site of this Institution in Sewickly or in some part of Allegheny Co., and he could not see why some effort should not be put forth to secure its location in our own county. Prof. Fields said that he was somewhat familiar with the efforts of our Allegheny co friends, and that it behooved the citizens of Beaver co. to take some decided action, if they were at all interested in this matter. No one can estimate the influence such an Institution would have in our midst; the cause of education in Beaver co. would advance in a comparitive brief time one hundred per cent. It would be, moreover, a source of revenue to the town in which it would be located. These Normal schools are State institutions, and of course the expenditures for building, &c., came from the State treasury. An authorized committee will in a short time visit this Normal District for the purpose of reporting a suitable location for this school. Should not, therefore, our influential citizens and friends of popular education, bring to the notice of this committee the many superior advantages which our own beautiful valleys present above many other localities? The remaining resolutions were adopted without debate.

After some friendly interchanges of sentiment, by several members of the Institute, one of the most successful Institutes ever held in Beaver county, adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

J. I. REED, President.
GEO. M. F. FIELDS, } Sec's.
J. H. DUNGAN, }

Wilmington.

A dispatch from Wilmington announces the withdrawal of Admiral Porter's fleet. We presume the statement is correct. One of the greatest naval expeditions of modern times thus reached a miserable conclusion.

Sundry newspapers of last week made haste to declare that the failure of this expedition was chargable to Gen. Butler. Naval officers will scarcely thank those papers for their sudden display of zeal in behalf of the naval service. The force under Admiral Porter consisted of about seventy vessels and six hundred guns. Gen. Butler's command did not reach, all told, seven thousand men. In order, therefore, to throw the responsibility of failure on the latter, Admiral Porter must declare that his enormus fleet was superseded in importance by two or three brigades of colored troops, and that his work became impractical as soon as their co-operation was withdrawn.

But if he declares this, why did he begin his attack on Fort Fisher thirty-six hours before the troops arrived?

When the land operations failed, Admiral Porter took care to have it announced through the press that he was dissatisfied with Gen. Butler's effort and expressed his determination to "stay and fight it out with the sailors and marines." He seemed to have persevered in this heroic resolve during about two days. Gen. Butler left on the 25th or 26th, and Admiral followed in his wake on the 27th or 28th. What Admiral Porter might have accomplished with his "sailors and marines" in the interval, we are not informed.

As to the matter of combined operations we have a single remark to make. Admiral Porter either began too soon or ended too soon. If the troops were of any consequence, he should not have ordered the attack before they arrived. If they were of no consequence, he should have continued the attack after they left, and until Fort Fisher had surrendered to his fleet.

We are not anxious to defend Gen. Butler from criticism. So far as we now know, he does not stand in need of defence. When the time for explanation arrives, he will probably be found abundantly able to defend himself. But since these matters got into the newspapers, it is worth while to notice who is most anxious to present his apology to the public.—And it will perhaps be found that he who is swiftest to make an apology is he who most stands in need of one.—As to Gen. Butler, he seems to think he can wait. His report is not yet published, nor has he employed, so far as we know, the newspaper correspondents to disseminate the sentiments of it in an unofficial form. We are not aware that he has yet caused imputation upon Admiral Porter to be published in any shape. But when the causes of the Wilmington failure come to finally passed upon, Gen. Butler, of whose conduct no just impeachment as yet becomade, will be entitled to a hearing.—*Tribune.*

HOW TO MAKE A READER.—Mr. Cobden, in a late speech, said: "If you put into the hands of the rural peasant treatises on science, extracts from history, or books of travel, they will afford no stimulus or excitement to such people, and they either will not read them at all or they will very soon fall asleep over them. Follow them to the village green or the public house, and you will find that their conversation does not turn upon the wonderful Fall of Niagara, or the Vale of Chamouni, or the exploits of Alexander, but you will hear him say this: 'When did Tim Giles kill his pig?' (laughter)—or, 'How many quarters to the acre does Farmer Smith get from such a field of wheat?' Or if he travels at all from the village, it is only in the case of some great accident, or that of a bridge being swept away by some great flood. These are the topics that excite his sympathies and to make him become a reader at all, you must encourage cheap local newspapers. Every market town should have its local sheet, containing all the local news of the neighborhood, report of accidents, the news of the petty and quarter sessions and county courts. These would excite his sympathies; these would make him a reader! When you have succeeded in this, you may then give him something more enlarged and comprehensive, and wise."

☞ A bachelor, if he possesses a vivid fancy, can have considerable enjoyment in speculating upon his future fate. While he is making up his mind to what beauty to offer his hand, he roams amid a harem of imagination, a sort of mental polygamist.

☞ A Greek Poet implies that the right of bliss is the sudden relief of pain; there is a nobler bliss still—the rapture of the conscience at the sudden relief from a guilty thought.

☞ Mr. Noggs, speaking of a blind wood sawyer, says: "Would none o' you men saw him see, thousand shave seen him saw."

Agricultural.

Maxims for Sheep Farmers.

Sheep do better in small flocks than in large ones. By small flocks we mean from thirty to fifty, and even if a farmer keeps this number they should be separated—the lambs and decrepit sheep being yarded by themselves that they may receive extra care.

It is better to keep sheep confined in yards at this season of the year than to allow them to range at will.

Separate yards should always be provided for sheep and cattle when practicable; but, if not so, they should never be turned into the yard together, as accident and loss often result therefrom.

Convenient and suitably arranged houses or sheds are indispensible in successfully wintering even a small flock of sheep. Shelter being provided, the sheep ought never to be allowed out in a storm of rain or snow, nor in damp weather.

All houses or sheds for sheep should be properly ventilated and well lighted. Attention to the first of them is of great importance.

Yards should be provided with pure water, in order that the sheep may not be compelled to seek it at a distance from the buildings, nor obliged to eat snow to obtain moisture. They will eat snow if they cannot get water, but it is injurious to them.

Racks in sheep houses are of great importance, as the sheep can be fed therein in stormy weather without wasting the forage. Yards should also be provided with them, and also with grain troughs. But in clear, cold weather, when the snow in the yard is clean, sheep will eat their food better and waste less if fed upon the snow than in any rack ever made.

Give some kind of roots twice a week, to the entire flock—feeding the lambs and weak sheep with barley, corn or some kind of provender every other day.

Feed with regularity, and attend your flock with gentleness and kindness.

Plan For a Hen House.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator gives the following description of a plan for a hen house for about thirty hens:

"Let the enclosed part be about twelve feet square, with roost very short; walls, four feet high; the side sills and plates sixteen feet long, so as to form a portico at one end of the building; let this be floored the flooring to extend two feet into the enclosed building, the remainings part will be designed without any floor. Construct a feeding trough across the portico end four inches wide and three deep, leaving space for a watering trough at one end of it. The hens should be kept out of these with vertical slabs two inches wide, two and a half inches apart, and eighteen in hight. On the top of this construct the nests, two tiers or more one above the other; have some nests so as to shut you laying hens from the setters. Leave no chance for roosting above or over the nests. Have shutters to the feeding and watering troughs, and all to open downwards. Cons ruct windows so that the sun may shine in to the hennery during the day. Let the entrance be in the end opposite the portico. The roosts should be built like a ladder, set at an angle of forty-five degrees. Under these roosts throw fresh ash every few weeks.—The object of the portico is that the hens may be fed and the eggs withdrawn without going into the hennery; meanwhile the poultryman is protected from the inclemency of the weather."

Fattening Poultry

To fatten poultry, so that it will be tender and juicy, mix equal quantities wheat flour and corn meal together, and wet the mass with boiling water, and let the fowls have access to it all day. Let them also have access to clean water and some boiled potatoes. Prepare a fresh batch for them every morning. By allowing them to have access to food at all times, they will consume less and fatten faster than they will to feed them several times a day. Fowls need food often, and but a little at each feeding, in order to fatten very fast.

Butter.

Feed your cows with roots, pumpkins and corn meal, bran and oil cake, or something of the kind, to keep up the butter product. This is as good as gold to pay our debts in Europe, and will bring high prices while foreign exchange is high.

THE "PHILOSOPHER" NO FARMER.—Horace Greely does not succeed in farming. In a recent speech he said: "Twenty-five acres of my farm, or rather my wife's, is forest, fenced so as to exclude all the grazing animals, and is the only part of it which does not cost me more than it returns."

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful, industry has thriven, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the rebel forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

The balance in the Treas'ry Nov 30, 1863, was		$2,147,831 70
Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864		4,733,313 02
Total in Treas. for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864		$6,880,644 72
The payments for the same period have been		4,938,441 09
Bal. in Treasury, Nov. 30, '64		$1,942,203 63

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th of Sept. last, as follows:

Am't of d'bt of Commonw'th reduced		$268,569 59
As follows, viz:		
Five per ct. loan of Commonw'th	$268,308 03	
Interest certificates redeemed	261 47	
		268,569 59

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of Dec. 1863, to the 30th of Nov. '64. The Sinking Fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Am't of Public debt of Penn'a, as it stood on the 1st of Dec. 1863		$39,496,596 78
Deduct am't redeemed at the State Treas'y during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, '64, viz:		
Five pr ct. stocks	$104,722 73	
4½ pr ct stocks	10,000 00	
Int'st certificates	2,270 11	
		116,992 84
Public debt, Dec. '64		39,379,603 94
Funded debt, viz:		
6 pr ct loans ordinary	$100,630 00	
5 pr ct loans, ordinary	25,605,263 72	
4½ pr ct loans, ordinary	558,200 00	
		26,264,093 72
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in cir'n	$97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 88	
Domestic creditor's certificates	724 32	
		115,510 22
		$36,379,603 94
Milit'y loan pr act May 15, '61		3,000,000 00
Total public debt Dec. 1, '64		$39,379,603 94

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of Public Works, amounting to $10,800,000, as follows:

Pa. R.R. Co bonds	$6,800,000
Phil. & Erie R'd Co bonds	3,500,000
	$10,300,000

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund, and reduce the public debt to $29,079,603 94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the act of 30th April and 25th August, '64, has yielded something less than $200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of those acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to $539,606 67, but under the enabling act of the States so many of our banks have become National Banks under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National Banks in the hands of the holders, not exceding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property: and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred.—Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($713,000) have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance and to be useful, and well and economically managed it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system, or rather local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we would endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various particulars obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, the Attorney General (on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured) has filed an information in equity against that company seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistence of its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message on the report of John A. Wright, Esq. that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the Treasury to be delivered to the company.

It is subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth, that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the sea board, and unites capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the commonwealth the payment of sumsdue her from the company.

By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector General. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harrass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law. Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft by the United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army, under General Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps so privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so raised and put into actual service, will, in my judgment, be sufficient, and a regard to due economy requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized, and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his preparation for carrying it into practical effect.

The State agencies at Washington and in the Southwest, are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Col Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the Southwest. The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been benificent. A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their families to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate werewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged this duties with commendable zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficence.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families) who were killed or hurt in service in the years 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intention, yet they certainly originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes."

Its provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed for the purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron to hold land as ore banks. But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized, under the laws of other States, and that more will be, for the purpose of holding lands and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act. These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense developments of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measures should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioner of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title.

The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of, 1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the 16th Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government, that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the powers confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end.

A new call has been made by the President for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun in an emergency by the voluntary and generous liberality of our citizens, but forced into permanency by Congress of the enrollment [illegible] has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly.

The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year, exceeding the average income derived from the land. The large sums offered in some places in the competition for men, have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties. The system as practiced lowers the *morale* of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and prospect of new gains by requistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have joined it, have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agencies of the Government.

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officialy informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is to be made.

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is possible that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have been thus robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism, and of regard for our brothers, who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last, I gave letters to a Committee of the Prison Society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the Committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communition a copy of the report made to me by the Society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention, with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not frequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death; and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

Maj. Gen. Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the first corps. One of the regulations is that upon application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by Gen. Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of Gen Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

It appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864:		
Organizations for 3 years term		9,865
Organizations for 100 days term		7,675
Organization for 1 year term		15,094
Volunteer recruits		26,567
Drafted men and substitutes		10,651
Recruits for regular army		2,974
Re enlistments for Pa. Vols:		
Infantry	13,462	
Cavalry	2,884	
Artillery	792	
Accredited to other States	889	
		91,704
Troops rent into the service of the U. S. since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days militia in the departments of the Monongahela & Susquehanna, in 1864:		
During the year 1861		130,324
do do 1862		71,100
do do 1863		43,048
do do 1864		73,828
Re-enlistments of Pa. Vols		17,876
		336,444

The 25,000 militia of 1862 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented and commend the suggestions made by the officers to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the last year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State.—Many valuable recommendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, dilligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message, I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the executive, as was done at the last regular session, till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all acts submitted to the revision of the legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved—but opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and in fact, as the legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amendment or the necessities of the government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for this comfort and welfare.—May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1865.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburg Commercial.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker Turrell.—Thirty one members were present.—Prayer was delivered by Reverend Jackson.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the certificates of election of Senators.

Mr. Clymer presented a protest from the Democratic Senators against Mr. Turrell occupying the chair, which was rejected.

The newly elected Senators being sworn, a ballot was taken for Speaker. Mr. Turrell received eighteen votes and Wm A. Wallace eleven.

Mr. Turrell then delivered an able address. He pledged himself to discharge the duties faithfully, with a just regard to the rights of all. The rules of the Senate had been perfected by years of experience, and should be carefully observed. The amendment giving soldiers the voting privileges was hailed gratefully every where, and gladdened the soldier's hearts, and would make them more readily engage in active defense. He referred to the importance of the recent election, and the quiet prevailing on that day.

After alluding glowingly to the determination of the North to crush the rebellion, he renewed the results already secured to Freedom and Humanity, and prayed the day would soon arrive when every foot of soil would be consecrated by the genius of universal freedom.

Five thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed.

Chief Clerk, Assistant Clerk and Subordinate officers were then elected as follows:

Clerk—Geo. W. Hammersly.
Assistant Clerk—Lucius Rogers.
Transcribing Clerks—E. Williams, Martin Orlady, E. K. Haines, Henry Catlin, E. DeWolf.
Sergeant-at-arms—John G. Martin.
Assistants do.—James S. Johnson, Charles Williams.
Door Keeper—Joseph Riblet.
Assistants—I. B. Hinds, M. L. Novinger, Frank H. Acuff, Jacob H. Kline Joseph T. Thompson, John A. Arnold.
Messenger—William Duffy.
Assistant—William Shields.

Committees to notify the Governor and the House of the organization of the Senate were appointed. Resolutions were adopted inviting Clergymen to offer prayers daily, and adopting the rules of last session. Resolutions to meet daily at eleven except on Monday and Saturday, and on Monday at eight in the evening were adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at twelve o'clock. The election returns were read by the Clerk, who announced two acts of certificates from Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, and asked what names should be placed on the roll.

After a lengthy discussion, the resolution of Mr. Brown, of Warren, that the names of the two members who appeared to have the highest number of votes should be called, was adopted.

A vote for speaker was then taken; Mr. Olmstead, of Potter, received sixty votes, and Mr. Quigly, of Philadelphia, thirty six. Mr. Olmstead thanked the members for the honor, and pledged his determination to act faithfully, fearlessly and impartially, and that he would enforce the rules, and endeavor to accelerate business. The interest of the people of Pennsylvania were varied, but would be harmonious. He directed attention to the coal, iron and petroleum interests of the Commonwealth, each of which would require their observation.

The organization of the House was completed by the election of the following officers:

Chief Clerk—A. W. Benedict.
Assistant Clerk—W. H. Denniston.
Postmaster—Alexander Adair.
Sergeant at-Arms—C. E. Idell.
Doorkeeper—J. F. M'Junkin.
Messenger—Asa Nichols.
Transcribing Clerks—C. W. Walker, C. D. Harlan, Joseph Williston, Thomas C. Kerr.

The members were then sworn and the usual committees appointed to wait on the Governor, and the House adjourned.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE METZ, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'rs.
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan11'65 New Sewickly tp.

BANK NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Auditor General, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, 1864," has certified to me that "The Bank of Beaver County," located in New Brighton, Beaver county, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirement of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN, *Governor.*

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Dec. 31, '64.

Notice.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, deceased. And now, to-wit, Nov. 15th 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased to-wit: Jane M'Cormick, (widow of James B. M'Cormick) Francis Ritchie, Alex. T. Ritchie (the petitioner), Wm. T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robt. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown (widow of John A. Brown), Jonas D. Ritchie, now, or late of, California, and all others interested to shew cause if any you have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said County, on the first Monday of March next.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.
Beaver, Jan. 11th, 1864.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of William Price, late of said county, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: David Price, James Price, and Margaret Price, residing in the State of Michigan; Mary Price, residing in the State of New York, and all others interested.—You and each of you are hereby notified that an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, in Franklin tp., Beaver co. the 1st day of February, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, jan4,'65.

Special War Tax.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 24TH COL'N DISTRICT, PA., New Castle, Dec. 24, '64.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons assessed with a Special Income tax, in Beaver and Lawrence counties, that said tax is now due and payable and that the Collector will be at his office between 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m. every day (except Sunday) at the house of William Johnston, in Rochester, on the 16th and 17th; at the office of G. W. Hamilton, Esq., in Beaver, on the 18th and 19th; and at the office of Eli Reno, Esq., in New Brighton, on the 20th and 21st day of January, 1865, in person or by deputy to receive the same; and if the person or persons so neglecting to pay, shall be liable to pay ten percentum additional upon the amount thereof. National funds only received in payment of tax. Persons residing south of the Ohio river, in Beaver county, can pay to Thomas Nicholson, Esq., at Frankfort Springs, at all times.

All persons owing Internal Revenue tax, in Beaver and Lawrence counties, can remit by mail, a check marked GOOD by the Cashier of any Bank or private Banker in good standing, in either of said counties, the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, payable in Government funds to the ORDER of the undersigned, or money at their own risk; and proper vouchers will be forthwith sent to such an address as may be ordered, on the receipt of such remittance.

DAVID SANKEY, Collector.
N. B.—Internal Revenue Stamps for sale at this office. jan4

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Comptroller of Currency,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver County" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I, Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver County," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforsaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

(SEAL) HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S Army.*)

FREEDOM,
BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

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R. D. THOMPSON.....
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh.

NOTICE IN PATITION

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition or valuation of the real estate of Gotlieb Michael, dec'd. And now, to-wit: Nov. 19th, 1864, Rule on the legal representatives of said deceased, to-wit: Julia, intermarried with Wm. Boswell, intermarried with Peter Wagner, Lewis, now, or late of St. Louis, Missouri, intermarried with George Kelly, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards married a man named Churchman—and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of said Court, on the first Monday of March next, to accept, or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to November Term, and in the event of non-acceptance, to show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE,
Sheriff.
Jan 4, 1865.

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RITCHEA.

Hice & Ritchea,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention to collections generally. Licenses and Applications for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the Diamond,
(immediately in the rear of Court House)
BEAVER, PENNA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. M'Knight, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.
New Brighton.
nov30'64

BEAVER SEMINARY.

ANOTHER TERM OF SIX MONTHS, will open on

Tuesday the 3d of January, 1865.

$65,00 pays for Board and Room.

For further information send for a catalogue. Address

S. B. MERCER,
dec21'64 Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of ANDREW CALEB, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CALEB, Ex'r.
dec21'64 Middleton tp., Co's co.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

6.35 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.
2.25 P. M.	" "	3:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:20 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45 A. M.
8:50 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Rochester	3:55 P. M.
2:00 A. M.	"	3:20 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	6:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	2:16 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

THE BEAVER ARGUS,

January fifth, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

It is not possible to continue the publication of The Argus, under the old arrangement of sending the paper to subscribers who may not pay within five or ten years. Printing paper costs three or four times as much as it did in 1861, and besides we must have the money to get it even at that price. Printers' expenses are very much greater, which must be equalized by an increase of their wages. To meet these demands, and so continue the publication of The Argus, its subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance. Club rates have also been established by which we expect to furnish The Argus somewhat cheaper to its subscribers, and, their number to be largely increased.

The subscription price after the 1st of January, 1865, will be **$2,00** in advance.

☞ We received a communication on the death of Samuel J. Rea, Esq., too late for this issue. It will appear in our next.

☞ The Executive Committee will meet at the office of Hice and Reed, on Monday 16th at 1, p. m. A full attendance is requested.

J. S. SUTTON, Ch'n

☞ Appleton's American Almanac has been received and is ready for delivery at this office. Agents'

☞ CONGRESS.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union County Committee last week, Hon. Wm. Henry, Dr. A. T. Shollenberger, and Lewis Patterson, Esq., were appointed Conferees from Beaver county to meet the Conferees from Washington county on the 12th of January, next, in nomination of a candidate for Assembly in place of Hon. R. R. Reed, deceased. The conference takes place at the Monongahela House in Pittsburgh.

☞ We will hereafter devote some of our space to religious intelligence of a religious matter. We believe religion should be mixed with every thing, secular included. We invite the pastors and members of the different churches in the county to send us communications for the religious column.

☞ Rev. J. M. Shields, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Bridgewater, has received a liberal donation from his congregation last week, to the tune of two hundred dollars, besides large stores of provisions and clothing. The occasion was a happy one for both pastor and people. Mr. Shields deservedly has the love of his people and the respect of all who know him. An able and excellent pastor, of pleasant and prepossessing manners, the good qualities we have mentioned, both as a minister and a man, are well known. We like to chronicle these things of ministers. They are not frequent enough. Ministers of all others, should be best paid, and yet they are the poorest. We trust other congregations will follow the example set by this church. See that your minister does not want.

SHALL WE HAVE A CEMETERY IN BEAVER?—Capt. Hamilton and others are endeavoring to raise funds to purchase the ground for a Cemetery in Beaver. A good location has been selected and all that is required now is sufficient funds. Nothing is more needed, and we hope the effort will be successful. The investment will be a good one, pecuniarily, beside it is one that absolutely must be made.—See Capt. Hamilton and subscribe once.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—The following appointments have been made by the Commissioners for the year 1865:

Counsel: Henry Hice, Esq.

Mercantile Appraiser: G. W. Shrodes,

Physician of Jail: Dr. D. M'Kinney,

Director of House of Refuge: Benj. Wilde, Esq.

The appointments are all good ones and we congratulate the Commissioners upon they happy selection. Mr. Hice is a good lawyer and has already made his mark in his profession. Possessing fine legal ability, and sound judgment, he is a safe and reliable Counsellor. He has held the position for two years, and his re appointment shows the satisfaction he has rendered. Energetic, prompt and decided, possessing remarkable business capacity, honest in every motive, he is an honor to the profession, and will take a stand, in time, among the leading lawyers of the country. Mr. Shrodes, who has been selected for Mercantile Appraiser, is well known to many of our readers as an active worker in the Union party. He is a good man and will perform the duties of his appointment well. Dr. McKinney, although a comparitive stranger in the county, has won a high reputation as a Physician. He is a young man of moral habits, fine education, and correct, discriminating judgment. He was Surgeon of the 134th Regt. P. V. and was promoted to Medical director of the Division. His success has been remarkable and we believe merited.—Coming to this county about one year ago he now has the largest practice, and we believe has no superior in his profession in the County.

Benj. Wilde, Esq., Director of House of Refuge is one of our best business men, and deservedly occupies a high position. If such men as him were always selected, it would be well for the county.

ELECTION ON THE 24TH INST.—An election will be held on the 24th inst. to fill a vacancy in the Assembly, caused by the death of Hon. R. R. Reed. We do not know who will be the candidate presented by the Union party, as the member is conceded to Washington county, and the Conference does not take place until the 12th. It is time, however, that our friends in this county should bestir themselves. We must elect whoever is presented, and in order to do this, must begin to work at once. We trust the local committees will see that the Boroughs and Townships are properly organized and our friends appraised of the coming election. A light vote in this county might defeat our candidate.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We print the Governor's Message and Election Proclamation this week, which rules out much of our Editorial matter. The message is a carefully written document and will be read with interest. We have not space to refer to it at length, and indeed no comment is necessary. The Governor has presented so clearly, forcibly and ably every subject of general importance that all can understand, and we feel assured that all will be gratified. Gov Curtin has great Executive ability and his public acts, as well as documents, reflect credit upon the Commonwealth. We like the candor, honesty and independence with which he presents evils and abuses, and recommends their correction. Gov. Curtin is the ablest Governor Pennsylvania ever had, and this message is the best ever presented to the people of the State.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Number 1, for January, 1865. Edited by J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, and Lucy Larcom. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This new magazine will please all the "young folks"—and the old folks too. Its typographical appearance is very neat, (although we see no good reason for prefering the old to the handsome modern faced type,) its illustrations well executed, and its contents interesting. Here is its varied table: 1. Hum the son of Buz, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. 2. The Volunteer's Thanksgiving by Lucy Lacrom. 3. Thumbling, from the Finnish. 4. The Read-Coats, by Gail Hamilton. 5. The Color-Bearer, by J. T. Trowbridge. 6. The Little Prisoner, by Edmund Kirke. 7. Thomas Hughes (with an engraved portrait.) 8. Physical Health, by Dr Dio Lewis. 9. Andy's Adventures, by J. T. Trowbridge. 10. Winning His Way, by Carleton. 11. New Year's Carol, by John Weiss. 12. Farming for Boys, by the Author of Ten Acres Enough. 13. All at in the Forest, by Main Reid. 14. Around the Evening Lamp.

Terms $2,00 a year. Single numbers 20 cents. All subscriptions payable in advance. As this magazine has no rival in the field, its merits will unquestionably secure for it an extended patronage.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 4, 1865.

Mr. Editor: With the new year came into the Capitol city the gentlemen supposed to be selected by the people of the State on account of superior ability, integrity, and acquirements, to make laws for them, with a swarm of aspirants for the positions in their gift, and a liberal representation of the third house and reportorial fraternity. For a day or two the button holing was brisk upon the streets and in the hotels, but by Monday evening the "slates" were full for both houses and duly ratified in caucus, and upon the next day the Republican tickets were voted in by the party majority. The Democracy were disinterested spectators of the organization, though I believe they went through the form of holding a caucus and making nominations.

The Union members of the Senate nominated without opposition and elected William J. Turrell of Susquehanna, to the Speakership, with Geo. W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia, for Clerk. Mr. Turrell is a gentleman of distinguished ability and deservedly popular with his fellow senators. He was elected to the Speakership for the recess at the adjournment of the Senate of 1864, and in his re elect in the Senate has but conformed to an established custom. He bids fair to be highly successful in the position to which he has been elevated. Mr. Hammersly has had the Clerk's desk for the last three years, and will probably hold it while the Republicans hold the Senate. There is no one in the State better qualified for the place.

The organization of the lower house was not marked by the same unanimity. Messrs. Olmstead of Potter, and Brown of Warren, were named for the Speakership, and the canvass between them for a time was spirited. Both were unexceptionable in private and public character, and were warmly supported by their respective friends. Mr. Brown uniting nearly all the western members, while Mr. Olmstead was strongly urged by the north and east. The contest was finally settled by the withdrawal of Brown, and Mr. Olmstead was unanimously nominated in caucus. He is a leading member of the Bar of Potter county, of large legislative experience, and the strictest integrity, and will be an able and impartial Speaker. His competitor is also a lawyer by profession, and is now serving his third term as a representative from Warren. He was reputed one of the ablest members of the last House, and merits and will probably have, the Chairmanship of one of the leading committees—Ways and means or Judiciary General.

A. W. Benedict, the efficient and courteous Clerk of the last House was unanimously with no opposition. Much regret is expressed at the defeat of Judge Stewart, of Lawrence, for the Postmastership, which was occasioned by dissensions in the delegation from his own district.

The Washington and Beaver district was well cared for in the organization. Thos. C. Kerr, of Washington, became a Transcribing Clerkship and S. B. Wilson, of Beaver, going into the Paster's Department.

Pending the call of the roll previous to the election of Speaker, the qualification of the members, a novel question was presented for settlement by the House. The counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, compose a Legislative District, and return two members. The first is strongly Union in its politics, the latter two are equally decidedly Democratic. The returns of the last election, including the army vote returned to the three counties, exhibited a majority of some three hundred votes for the Union nominee for the Assembly, Messrs Armstrong of Bedford and Ross of Somerset, though the latter was defeated by a small majority on the home vote. Between one and two hundred military votes were rejected by the Boards of Return Judges of Bedford and Fulton counties at their meeting, and the returns thus mutilated were certified and placed in the hands of the persons elected as District Return Judges. These gentlemen upon the receipt of the Board for the District, finding that Armstrong and Ross were still in the lead, undertook to alter the returns entrusted to their keeping, certified by the county Return Judges, themselves included, by throwing out the entire army vote of Bedford and Fulton counties, and having so altered and forwarded a certificate of election of the Democratic candidates. The Return Judge for Somerset county, certified the vote as it actually appeared upon the official papers. Both these returns were in the hands of the Clerk, who submitted to the House the question, which of the four persons returned as elected he should recognize as members upon his roll. He was instructed by the House to place upon the roll the names of the persons appearing from the returns before him to have the largest number of votes, the Democrats voting in the negative. The names of Armstrong and Ross were accordingly enrolled, and this unparalleled attempt to set aside the verdict of the people, and introduce into the Legislature by fraud and forgery, men who had been repudiated at the polls, failed utterly. Injustice to the Democracy I must say that they supported their men but feebly, and disclaimed any knowledge of the facts I have stated.

X.

☞ A rich joke on Gen. Butler is current in army circles. It seems that the regular officers have little faith in the Dutch Gap Canal, and at a recent court-martial in the Army of the James a soldier was sentenced to *two years hard labor on said canal.* The report adds that Butler was disgusted, and dissolved the court immediately upon hearing of this finding and sentence.

MARRIED.

December 27th, 1864, by Rev. R. Cunningham, Rev. N. P. Kerr of the Pittsburgh Conference, and Miss Emma J. Robinson, of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa.

We congratulate our friend Kerr, and trust his future life may be pleasant, happy and useful.

Nov. 17th, 1864, by Rev. J. Murray, Shipman Douthitt and Miss Caroline Powers, both of Beaver county, Pa.

Dec. 22, 1864, by the same, James C. Crawford and Miss Lucinda E. Anderson, both of Beaver county, Pa.

Jan. 5th, 1865, by the same, Robert Sergant, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Helen Octavia Vera, of Bridgewater, Pa.

On Tuesday Jan. 3rd, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. Dinsmore, assisted by Rev. John Murray, Mr. James Moorberger, of Bridgewater, and Miss Colista Shepler, of Rochester, Pa.

DIED:

At his residence, in Chippewa township, on Monday, Dec. 26th, 1864, Andrew Welsh, Esq., aged 71 years.

On the 3rd inst., Anna, daughter of Mr. H. B. Anderson, of this borough, in the 11th year of her age.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Rev. J. Liles, a well-known minister of Quebec, Lancaster, Maine.

"I only do my duty to you and the public when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged two, had an affecting tumor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter, which is now very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the well-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in face, which grew worse steadily until it disfigured my features and became intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both a nice and medicine, but with not any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as it would do, though for a time I thought it was going to cure me. New skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face was one mass of scabs, and I am within a few weeks of the time when I know of. I only permit it to be used without a doubt of what your SARSAPARILLA is."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Family the Blood.

From Mr. Robt. Strain, 37 Arbor St., Cincinnati.

"Dr. Ayer: I seldom fail to relieve a family of Erysipelas and Scrofula Sores by the use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I may just here remark that in cases of *Malignant Erysipelas* in which the Sarsaparilla you supplied to the profession as well as to the public."

From A. E. Johnson, Esq., Wabasha, Minn.

"For twelve years, I had the most distressing sores on my right arm, during which time I employed the celebrated physicians from all parts of the country, and took dozens of bottles worthless medicines. They all agreed in this, that the only way was to amputate the arm, or the disease would run me to the grave. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Before they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case became known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Munro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general debility, and *as a blood purifier*, with the most beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Stebbins, Esq., the able editor of the Hamilton (C. W.) Dominion Temperance Standard.

"Our youngest child, about three years of age, was attacked by a pimple on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A medical physician applied a mixture of silver and other remedies, without any but injurious effects. For fifteen months we carried his hands tied with them, he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began using your SARSAPARILLA, and before the second bottle was gone, the sore began to heal as you direct. The sore began to form when we had given the first bottle, and was healed when we had finished the second. The child's eyes, which had come out, grew again, and he now is healthy and fair as any of them. The worst being over, death predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From, Dr. Hiram Stone, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA the most efficient remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and of constitutional disease resulting from the use of mercury, that I have ever had occasion to prescribe, in my practice of over a quarter of a century. It is the best alterative we have."

From A. J. Fish, M. D., an eminent physician of Fort Wayne, Ind., and a prominent member of the Legislature of that State.

"Dr. AYER, My wife has been found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for her disease, both of the *primary and secondary stage*, and I am satisfied some cases where the constitution is tainted with the effects of mercury, it is the only remedy that will ever cure. I do not hesitate to say it will cure all cases of Syphilis."

From Chas. S. Fox, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, and formerly of the Cincinnati Gazette.

"Dr. AYER, Sir: For years I was afflicted with a most distressing humor, which no doctor or medicine could cure, until I was induced by a friend to try your SARSAPARILLA. I did so, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured. Few cases can be more severe or distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him."

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by an impoverished condition of the blood, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this Sarsaparilla. Some cases, however, require a cathartic in addition to the alterative, to secure a perfect cure. For such cases we recommend Ayer's Cathartic Pills, as the skillful application of both remedies.

From the well-known and widely celebrated Dr. Jacob Townsend, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in disorders of scrofulous character. Many cases of Erysipelas, Leucorrhœa, Uterine Inflammation, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when taken, it is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very distressing Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart-Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Fringe Ayer, S. J. [illegible] Brighton; [illegible] Beaver; [illegible] Bridgewater; S. J. [illegible] Rochester; [illegible] Fallston; [illegible] Freedom; [illegible] New Brighton; and by dealers everywhere.

BOSS BROTHER, [illegible] Ezra [illegible] Healing Fluid, the best in the world, at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—The following writ has been served on Sheriff Ledlie, commanding a Special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. R. Reed, a member elect from the district composed of the counties of Beaver and Washington:

To Joseph Ledlie, *High Sheriff of Beaver County:*—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation from the Representative District composed of Washington and Beaver, in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the death of R. R. Reed, a member elect from said district,

I, A. G. Olmstead, Speaker of the House of Representatives of said Commonwealth, in accordance with the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, Do Command you, the said Sheriff, to issue your Proclamation ordering a Special Election to be held on Tuesday, the Twenty-Fourth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Five, for the purpose of electing one person to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTEAD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ATTEST: A. W. BENEDICT,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

SPECIAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by virtue of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in such cases made and provided, Arthur G. Olmstead, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, has issued his writ, commanding me to issue my Proclamation in order for a Special Election, to be held on Tuesday, the Twenty Fourth day of January, 1865, for the purpose of electing

One person as member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in connection with Washington county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. R. Reed,

I, JOSEPH LEDLIE,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a Special Election will be held in said county on

Tuesday, 24th of January 1865,

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Pittsburgh District will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson, now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Duncan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guiney's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Green township will meet at the house of Elijah Siswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Samuel Elliott, in said township.

The electors of [illegible] township will meet at the house of [illegible] in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of [illegible].

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of Jesse Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of the Beaver township will meet at the house of Widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hixon, on East Formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Patton township will meet at Dougherty's School House, No. 1, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Rochester School House in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Frazell, in said township.

The electors of [illegible] township will meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the village of [illegible].

The electors of [illegible] township will meet at the house of George Cunningham, in said township.

At which time and place the said electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot

One person as member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in connection with Washington county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. R. Reed.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or any city, or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed in the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States, or any city, or incorporated district, and all State Treasurers, and Deputy Treasurers, Commissioners of Counties, Cashiers and Tellers of Banks, Clerks of the Courts of Record, and the Prothonotaries, Recorders of Deeds, Registers of Wills, and their Deputies, Clerks of either House of Congress, and of the State Legislature, Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 21, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed as to prevent any ordinary officer in a borough either from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judges and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid shall meet at their respective places of holding the election in the district for which they are chosen respectively, before the hour of nine o'clock in the morning of the Tuesday of the said election, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of the district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case that person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, That the white freeman citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either by his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to produce a receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof; second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the lists kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to [illegible] such person as aforesaid, and if he shall have resided in the State one year, and in the district ten days next preceding said election, and is otherwise entitled to vote, he shall on production of such evidence, or on his own oath or affirmation, if required, give his vote, but not exceeding one dollar. And any person who shall take a false oath or affirmation touching the premises aforesaid, shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the respective Districts in this county, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the first Friday after the election, being the 27th of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided as follows, to wit:

Sec. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate or of this House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, or of the House of Representatives of the United States, the return Judges of the several counties composing such district shall meet at the seat of justice of the county first named in the act erecting the district, within ten days after the general election, and compare the returns of the votes given at such election in the several counties composing such district, and make out duplicate certificates under their hands and seals, stating therein the number of votes given in each county for each person voted for, and the whole number of votes given for each person voted for at such election within the district, and declare the person elected by the greatest number of votes given at such election within the district, and shall cause proclamation thereof to be made, and shall give notice thereof to the person elected, and shall enter of record in their proceedings the names of the persons voted for, and the number of votes given for each person, and shall deliver one of the duplicates of their proceedings to the person elected, and shall file the other in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

Sec. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

Given under my hand at Beaver, (SEAL) the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan 14 '65.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is now presented as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or deficient functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household word, as its tonic power will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their prime and joy. It not only invigorates but strengthens and imparts to all the vitalities blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of debility, by chronic sickness, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impairment of any human organ, this superb preparation will restore the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Imbecilence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated, by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The *Feeble*, the *Languid*, the *Despairing*, the *Old* should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is sugar coated, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. Persistence in its use will remove the most inveterate case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Sold by druggists generally.

☞ Sold at Mr. Green's Drug Store, Beaver, and sold by Dr. Lamb, Bridgewater.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used by many of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions with each Box—Price One Dollar per box, containing 60 pills.

☞ Sold by all druggists, generally. For sale by the Proprietors, Drs. Cheeseman & Zimmerman, 30 Grand Street, New York.

☞ Sold by S. J. Myers, Beaver, and Retailed by S. Smith, Rochester; John Moore, Brighton; Jackson, Rochester; John Moore, Brighton; and Druggists of New Brighton.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., January 1st, 1865.

Brackenridge Thos. J. D. & Co.
A. Johnston Mrs. Lydia
Joshua, Nicholas Burns, M.
Pierson Henry B. Rowland
dale, Ettie, Rutherford C. Isaac
Lowney Mary A. Partridge
Law Alberto.

☞ Office hours during the winter, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath

VERSES

A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured? How many lovers it has separated! How many friends forever parted The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning, it eradicates all *Tan, Pimples,* and *Freckles*, rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgewater

NEW GROCERY

AND

PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

WITH increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck,
Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid,

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.,
jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

Farm for Sale.

A GOOD FARM is offered at private sale, situated in Big Beaver township Beaver county, on the road leading from Darlington to Homewood station, on the P. Ft. W. & C R.R., about 2½ miles from Darlington, 2 miles from New Galilee, on said R.R., and 2 miles from Homewood; containing about 135 acres, more or less, on which is a good dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A never failing spring of water convenient to the dwelling house. Farm well watered and in good state or cultivation. For terms apply to D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver, or
Oct. 12, '64. R. S. IMBRIE, on premises.

Pension, Bounty & Back Pay Agency.

ARTHURS & RIDDEL.

No. 135 FOURTH ST.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL attention given to the collection of the BOUNTY OF $100, due to WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have served LESS THAN TWO YEARS, which is now being paid.

☞ All communications adressed as above promptly answered by return of Post. je8, '64.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO'S stock of *Trees, Vines, Ornamental Plants, &c.,* which they offer for sale this fall, is very large and of the first quality in all respects, viz:

APPLE,	PEACH,
PEAR,	CHERRY,
PLUM,	QUINCE,

And GRAPE VINES,

Delaware, Concord, Diana, and the other new varieties GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES, and Small Fruits, in great variety.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
oct12 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa,

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. [aug31'64]y

U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect.—They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interes than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interested, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, a the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and returns notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

aug.17'64—inside 3 m.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

No 60 Nassau Street, New York.

aug12:3m

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner. D. IRONS.

Market st., 1 door north T. Allison's store.
june16'64

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt, with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64. Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universal Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D.

This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young man contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, illness and ache incidental to youth, manhood and old age is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate,* no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. mar26

PHŒNIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 21 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Cornicing, Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Burnished, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May7—6mos:

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope: Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY Dr. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy: Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity: the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEORGE FOX, late of Hanover township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM FOX, Adm'r.
nov23'64 Hanover tp.

Choice Property for Sale in Bridgewater, Pa.

A LARGE two-story Frame Dwelling House, nearly new, with six rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar, &c.—well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery; well situated for schools, churches, &c, The sight is elevated, and view unsurpassed. For further particulars enquire at the BRIDGEWATER DRUG STORE. [nov9

JOY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS

Type, Printing Materials,

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York
mar26:1y

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

E. R. GARDNER & CO.,

92 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Between Fifth st. and Diamond.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends of Beaver county that we have largely increased our facilities for carrying on the

Dry Goods Business,

at our old stand. Our entire attention will be devoted to the success of our business, in which the interest of our customers will be examined and promoted by every means in our power.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Our stock will comprise all the the Novelties in latest importations, including reps in all colors, plain and figured blacks, plain silks in all colors, check and brocade silks, Swiss and Foulard silks, all of which we will sell at such low prices that none can fail to be suited.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock will be found replete, comprising over One Hundred different styles, in French, French English, and German fabrics, of latest importations, at prices as low as years ago.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

AND

LACE GOODS.

We shall be in receipt of daily from New York, and our assortment, and prices, for cheapness, will be found second to none in the city. To this department we call particular attention.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Linens, sheeting and pillow linens, toilet, Marseilles and honey comb quilts, in white, blue and pink, napkins, towles, linen table covers, and Irish linens, always on hand, at the lowest prices.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Cassimeres in plain and fancy, union cloths, tweeds, satinets, coatings, and men and boys wear of all kinds, the best stock in the city, at the lowest prices.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

of which we are the sole agent of several celebrated makes, which we will sell to our customers at wholesale prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Domestic and imported flannels. Our stock will be found large, and well selected, and our prices will be made so moderate as to place them within reach of assert.

MOURNING GOODS.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP

KID GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing Dry Goods, are respectfully invited to call, as our entire stock will be found,

New, Desirable and Cheap.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92

Market Street,

Pittsburgh,

BETWEEN FIFTH STREET AND DIAMOND.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointmnt.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGNTS TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $1000, 000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Feray, Bhoorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Burt and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir; Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week. Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17.63 EPH'M. SMITH.

OCULIST.

DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg attends to the treatment of all **DISEASES OF THE EYE,** and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. W. M. Paxton and Rev. W. A Paxton. se17'64:1y.

The Bugle Called! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

during Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS,

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (L. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR, or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster,* for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents,* or six stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *forty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says. We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill.

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and send Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts, for the Month Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidense, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc.

VALUABLE FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of first rate land, situate in Chippewa tp., Beaver county, about 2 miles west of New Brighton, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, is offered for sale on favorable terms. About seventy acres of this land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling,) and a good log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract, with opening near the railroad.

☞ For further information inquire of JAMES FIFE, Esq., Brighton, tp.; S. P. FERMAN, Esq., Pittsburg, or M. WILSON, Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa.

jan1,'64

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

104 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now furnishing, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per cent Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal to about EIGHT PER CENT. premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics Capitalists and all who have any money to invest should know and remember that these Bonds are in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities and the immense products of all the Mines, Farms, &c., &c., in the country, and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the Principal by Customs Duties, Excise and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the *Best, Most Available and Most Popular "Investment in the Market."*

Subscriptions received in PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of Banks in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment, having been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved machinery and apparatus are employed, and having had the possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they are able to dye Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases these Dresses are made to color and finish, very much improved in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks.*

KOLLOCK'S Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for general Debility, Dyspepsia and all disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S CHINA.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers
mar26

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Nov. 1st, 1864.

Albert Robt, Brown Mrs S, Barrin Ruth, Beavers Wm, Shain Martin, Gardner Edwin, Craig Morgan, Edwards Mrs, H. Jefferson J. Lawrence S, Marshall John, Norris Mrs S, Smith Eliza, Sterling James, Thomas L S 2, Thorn Norris.

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON,
Office Hours, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Dividend No. 13.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand—free of government tax.

EDWARD BOOTS,
nov9,'64 Cashier.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of REBECCA REED, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.
nov16

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW,

(Near the Provost Marshal's Office,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [jy13

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock